HOUS DEPARTMENT

LPHIBETICAL LIST OF PHOTESTANT N STATIONS & MISSIONARIES MOCGROUT THE WORLD. [Continued from page 111.]

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DELHI. lia, 976 miles N. W. from Calthe capital of the Patan and ires. It formerly covered a genty miles, and its present ad ruins occupy nearly as much. wimproving, under the protec-British government ; to which in subject, although nominally ority of the Mogul. BAPTIST SOCIETY.

John Kerr.

pappears to have very recently He reports that the Word eard with willingness and atth to his encouragement and he had been told that it could hed with safety in that city.

DEMARARA. In South America. MISSIGNARY SOCIETY. RESOUVENIR -- 1808. John Smith.

Wray labored for several much success. Upwards of attended worship, and were hed to the Missionary. Since al other missionaries have lae; and Mr. John Smith is now

EORGE TOWN .- 1809.

Device, Richard Elliot .. derable number of negroes reearge Town, to hear Mr. John me from the distance of many The Chapel is crowded, and many the doors and windows. More anend on Sunday morning. Not a 5000 negroes attend in rotation, ber of whom learn the cate-They have established among a a Auxiliary Missionary Soaposed of people of color and amounted to 1897. METHODISTS.

Talboys, John Mortier. bys writes :- "We have in whites, and 358 colored and The Society is in a good state. peace in our borders. Love be the cement that binds us toand the people appear to be

grace, and in divine knowledge." DIGAH. 2 miles to the N. w. of Patna, about 320 miles w. w. of Calsouth bank of the Ganges. MIST SOCIETY -- 1809. Moore, Joshua Rowe. dabund, prisada. } natives.

Messrs. Moore and Rowe in an European school, and hree native schools, contain-100 children. The Society a valuable mission-house, and procured ground to erect a A rich native of Benares give 300 rupees per month nt of a school, for the recepasses-a striking proof of the erations of the Gospel upon even where conversion is not

PORE and SADAMAH'L. is a city in Bengal, about 240 Calcutta-population 40,000. a lew miles from Dinagepore. TIST SOCIETY.- 1814. Inatius Fernandez.

Hindoos have become Chriseachool there are 43 children. DOMINICA.

nd in the West-Indies. AN METHODISTS .- 1788. William Beacock. Members, 710.

FAIRFIELD. now called New-Fairfield. D BRETHREN .- 1734. tian Fred. Dencke,

Renatus Schmidt. the head Goshen, some ac-American army, under Gen. troyed the settlement by fire;

regation was dispersed. ints, the members were agdin the number of 109 Indian sisters, who resided in huts eld formerly stood. They ted by some of the brethren em; and brother Schmidt himself to brother Dencke, wife, had been mercifully ring their wanderings. A ence had been fixed on and in a more convenient spot, ceived the name of New-

LINT RIVER. in North America, among

ITED BRETHREN. ent was formed in 1734; for the present, suspended, of the unsettled state of

FREE TOWN. The chief town of the colony of Sierra

WESLETAN METHODISTS.

William Davies, Samuel Brown. Mr. Davies takes an active share in the instruction of the recaptured negro children. Mr. Brown lately sailed.

GAMBIER.

A settlement situated among the Bagoes, at Kapparoo, in Western Africa, a native town on the coast, about 70 miles N. w. of Sterra Leone.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Jonathan Solomon Klrin. Emanuel Anthony, native usher.

GANJAM. A town on the Orissa Coast, in India, where the Telinga and Odea languages are spoken.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1813. William Lee. A church has been built for the missionary; and he also superintends a school.

GNADENTHAL. In South Africa, about 130 miles east from Cape Town: formerly called Bavianskloof, or the Glen of the Baboons, from the great number of those animals; but since

named Valley of Grace. UNITED BRETHREN .- 1736, renewed 1792. J.Adolphus Kuester, J.M.Peter Leitner, H. Marsveld, Daniel Schwerin,

J. G. Schultz. The mission among the Hottentots was begun in 1736, by George Schmidt, a man of remarkable zeal and courage, who labored successfully among them till he had formed a small congregation, whom he left to the care of a pious man, and went to Europe, with a view to represent the promising state of the mission, and to return with assistants. But to his inexpressible grief and disappointment, he was not permitted, by the Dutch East India Company, to resume his labors; some ignorant people having insinuated, that the propagation of Christianity among the Hottentots would injure the interests of the Colony.

From that time, to the year 1792, the Brethren did not cease to make application to the Dutch government for leave to send missionaries to the Cape, especially as they heard that the small Hottentot congregation had kept together for some time, in earnest expectation of the return of their beloved teacher. He had taught some of them toward; and left a Dutch Bible with them, which they read together, for their

At length, in 1792, leave was granted to send out three missionaries; who, on their arrival, were willing, at the desire of the Governor, to go first to Bavianskloof, and there to commence their labors, on the spot where George Schmidt had resided. Instructions from the Government in Holland granted thein leave to choose the place of their residence, wherever they might find it most convenient; but the circumstances of the Colony at that time would not admit of it.

Since the English have made themselves masters of that country, the Brethren have built a church; and now remain undisturbed, and protected in their civil and religious liberty.

When the missionaries first arrived at Bavianskloof, in 1792, it was a barren uninhabited place: there are now collected together upward of 1000 Hottentots, under the regulations of the Brethren. This mission greatly prospers. New people come almost daily, inquiring what they must do to be saved, and requesting to live at Gnadenthal. In less than half a year, 103 of these were admitted. A new school house has been built.

The Rev. C. I. Latrobe, in a visit to the Society's settlements of Gnadenthal and Gruenekloof, from which he is just returned, has obtained an allotment of land, upward of 600 miles from Cape Town, for the formation of a third settlement in South Africa

The four following brethren accompanied Mr. Latrobe to Africa, to assist in the missions : A. M. A. Clemens, Christian Thompsen, John G. F. Stein, and John Lemmertz.

GOAMALTY.

Near the ancient city of Gour, which was formerly the capital of Bengal, between Cutwa and Dinagepore, about 200 miles north of Calcutta. BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1808.

Krishna, a native.

The people in these parts are very desirous of schools. In 1813, the station was removed to a town called English Bazar, not far from the former. There are 127 children in the schools at this station. Manika, a native teacher, is lately dead. GOREE.

An island of Western Africa.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1815. At this place 109 children are under education. Schoolmaster and schoolmistress, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes. .

Mr. Hughes endeavors to promote the instruction of the natives; several thousands of whom, chiefly Jaloofs, are here crowded together, in a deplorable state of ignorance and superstition.

GOSHEN.

A settlement on the river Muskingum, among the Indians in North America.

UNITED BRETAREN .- 1734. Abraham Luckenbach.

The Brethren had three flourishing settlements on the river Muskingum-Saleni, Gnadenhuetten, and Schoenbrunn: but during the American war before last, these places were destroyed, and the inhabitants partly murdered, partly dispersed. Fairfield, in Canada, was built by such of the Indian converts as were again collected by the missionaries. In 1798, a colony of Christian Indians was sent from thence to occupy the land belonging to their former settlements on the Muskingum, which had been restored to them by an act of Congress. They built a new town on that river, called Goshen. The greater part of the Indian congregation, lowever, remained at Fairfield; the missionaries entertaining hopes that the Gospel might yet find entrance among the wild Chippewa Tribe inhabiting those parts.

This settlement was not disturbed during the last American war. The work prospers. The school children afford the missionary much pleasure.

GRAAF REYNET.

Mr. Kircherer, who was some time a useful missionary at Zak River, under the London Missionary Society, has been, for several years past, minister of a Dutch Church at this place.

GRENADA. An island in the West Indies. WESLEYAN METHODISTS .- 1788. William Lill, George Poole.
Members, 173. The congregations are large and attentive, and the Society is in a

GRIQUA TOWN. In South Africa, formerly called Klaar Water, near the Orange River, about 700 miles north of Cape Town. LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY .- 1802.

William Anderson, Henry Helm, B. Berend, J. Hendrick, P. David, natives. At this settlement many have been converted; and have evinced their improvement in civilization, by the cultivation of very considerable tracts of land.

> GRUENEKLOOF. In South Africa.

UNITED BRETHREN .- 1808. J. G. Bonatz, J. H. Schmitt, J. Fritsch. This mission was begun by desire of the then Governor, the Earl of Caledon, whose favor toward the mission, and endeavors to promote the general welfare of the colony, and of the Hottentots in the interior, will always be remembered with gratitude.

At the beginning of 1815, the congrega-tion consisted of 129 baptized persons, of whom 40 were communicants: there were, besides, 25 candidates for baptism. The number of Hottentots under the care and instruction of the Brethren was 276.

In India; near Patna, we presume, but we are not informed of its exact situation. BAPTIST SOCIETY.

- Fowles. Mr. Fowles was baptized by Mr. Thompson, at Patna; and has begun to preach to the Hindoos and Mahomedans at this new station almost daily, and is heard with much attention and affection. " Some of them weep," he says, " even like children, when I speak to them of the sufferings and death of the Lord of glory."

(To be continued.)

MISSION AT MADRAS.

Extract of the Journal of the Missionaries SCHNARRE and RHENIUS.

[In No. 22 of the present volume of the Recorder we printed the Journal of these Missionaries to July 4, 1815. A continuation is here given.]

July 12, 1815 .- A heathen came, expressing a desire of becoming a Christian; but it appeared that his bodily wants were his chief object. Very interesting conversation, however, took place.

The poor man fancying himself to be a very good man, I asked him, whether he had never uttered a falsehood: 'No.'-' Did you never steal?' ' No.'- Did you never think evil ?" ' No. - Did you never speak ill of your neighbor ?' ' No.'- Did you never quarrel ?' No?- Where have you worshipped hitherto?' ' In a pagoda.' - What god was that?' 'It was of gold' - Who made it ?' ' The Brahmins.'-· Could that god speak ?' ' No.'- Could it hear?' 'Yes ?'- Could it walk ?' ' We carried it on our shoulders, when removing. After we shut the pagoda, it may have walked inside. - Then you have worshipped a god that could neither speak nor walk, and you yet do so ?' ' Yes.'- Then you have worshipped a god that is poorer than yourself. Can this be right ?' ' No.'-Then you have done wrong. Do you think still that you are a very good man?' No. I am a bad man.' Who has made, then, all things?' 'I do not know. You have made them.'- I cannot make a feather or a hair, much less these things. There is one that has made all things; but He dwells not in places m de with hands. He fills all in all. He is Alraighty. He is a Spirit. He hears, He know He sees, all. Him we must worship. Did you ever care for that?' 'No. When I get rice to fill my belly, that is enough. So do the beasts. Are you then a beast?" · Yes.'— Have you no soul?" I do not der various dispensations, to which the

know what that is.'-After speaking a little on this point, I continued : ' I have told you, already, who the God is whom we ought to worship. If you now worship him not, but a thing that he has made, is this not a great evil and sin?' Seeming not to comprehend my meaning, I put it to him in this figure : 'If a king's servant should take a stone, or a piece of wood, and should say, ' That is my king,' would such a servant do right; and would not the king punish him?' 'Yes: that is not right.' So it is with the great God, who has made all things. If you take a stone, or gold, or a tree, instead of Him, you commit a great crime.' 'I am ignorant : I go now into the Roman Catholic Church, and worship the Mother Mary.'- Well, what is she then ? You worship her image ?' 'Yes.' Is it not the same thing, whether you worship her, who is a creature, or her image, or any figure made of gold?' What shall I then do ?'- That is the grand thing which you have to care for."

I then told him, plainly, what he is, and what we all are, viz. sinners. I connected with this, briefly, the redemption which the great God has prepared for us in Jesus Christ, by whom we may all be delivered from our evil nature, and from everlasting perdition; admonishing him to lay these things to heart; and, if he really wishes to hear more of this way of salvation, inviting him to come again, whenever he might please.

I told him then to go; but the poor man expected that I would give him money: to which, however, I had no inclination; observing likewise, that, with us, all persons must work, and that idleness is destructive both to body and soul. He then lett me. He did not speak nor understand much Tamul, but Gentoo, in which our English schoolmaster served as interpreter. May the Lord have mercy upon him !

July 22.- The heathen woman, mentioned June 21, endeavored to continue in her purpose, and appears to have the work of grace within her. To-day she was here again, and caused me joy. During the iast week she has attended, as far as her daily labors permitted (she serves a heathen family,) the girls' school; and has learnt by heart a part of the Lord's Prayer, which one of the girls was advised to teach her, she herself not being able to read. She related, with gratitude toward Almighty God and us, that she feels herself likewise better, with regard to her hodily sickness; the medicine, which I provided for her lately from a physician, having had good effect. I reminded her, that these are tokens of our Saviour's goodness toward her, and to him belongeth all the praise; and added, then, some remarks on the words Our Father, which art in Heaven. She was attentive; and shewed this, by giving proper and pleasing answers to the questions put to her on the subject.

The Catechist, having visited some of the Christians at Rayapooram who occasionally attend our public worship, returned with no pleasing reports. It is usual with them to be idle; and to make vain excuses, when remonstrated with, and advised how to procure their bread. They are in very poor and distressed circumstances, having lost their former employ by misbehavior; but rather than work, to which they formerly had not been accustomed, they hunger. We have hitherto done what we could to help them up, in giving their women some work to do, and advising them how to go on : but, as soon as we dropped the payment, and told them now to go on themselves, earnestly praying to God for his blessings, they left off laboring likewise. One man attended the catechist on his way home, and said, "You care for the food of our souls : you must likewise care for our bodies."

July 25 .- One of the tall school-boys, a heathen, asked permission to be out of school for some time. I asked, 'Why?' To go to a marriage.'- Whose marriage?' 'The marriage of my younger brother.'- How old is this younger brother?' 'Five years of age.'- And how old is his bride?' ' Likewise a child.'-How long will you then stay away?" Seventy days; the place of the solemnity being far in the country.'

This is indeed singular; but it refers to the evil custom among the heathen of marrying their children early. I then told him of the uselessness of his attendance, and of the disadvantage which so many days' absence from school would be to him. He admitted all this; but said, as all his relations go, and his father had told him to go, he wished to go likewise. Among other counsels, I told bim to ask leave of his father, after a few days, to return. He said, " I shall."

July 26 .- A native Christian, named Christian, formerly of Tranquebar, and of respectable Christian parents, applied to us, some months agor for relief in his family distresses. We were inclined to help him, as far as we could; and he stating that he understood book-binding and making ink-powder, or that he would teach children, we employed him in copying Tamul manuscripts. He proved to be or-derly and faithful, agreeably to the account which I heard of him from others; and was likewise not destitute of real care for his salvation. He had been brought un-

Lord added of late a severe sickness, which brought him near to the grave. He applied to me for remedy. I sent him something out of our medicine, received from the Honorable Society. He used it with prayer for the divine blessing, he and all his family, according to his own statement. God heard their prayers; and he was restored, thankfully acknowledging the benefit. This severity and goodness of the Lord seemed to have tended likewise to the benefit of his mind.

Some weeks ago, I gave him permission to live in the house of our Catechist, according to the request of the latter. Rayappen, the Catechist, reported to me today some pleasing accounts of Christian's endeavors to make known the Word of God to his countrymen; and that he oftentimes takes his Testament under his arm, and, walking about among the neighbors, takes opportunity to read to them-the Gospel. By these means, though he has been but a few days in that house, many people of his neighborhood, both heathen and Mahomedan, know him, and desire his com-

We rejoiced at this good news, and at the man's own willingness for this work, which may become very advantageous to the increase of the kingdom of God. Christian coming to-day, and delivering some Tanul copies, which he had made as usual, related to me the same; and I could not but encourage him to continue so doing, especially to read the simple Word of God to the heathen, and to report to us now and then of their proceedings. I told him likewise that we are provided with Tamul Testaments, which I shall gladly distribute among those who seek the knowledge of God. Perhaps, if the Lord please, we may, by and by, establish him as a Reader, as Abdool Messeh is

at Agra. July 27 .- The boy mentioned on the 25th was to-day in school.

(To be continued.)

JEWS SUBSCRIBERS TO BIBLE ASSOCIATIONS.

Extracted from the Fourth Annual Report of the City of London Auxiliary Bible Society.

It is a singular fact, which deserves renewed attention, that many of the Jewish people continue to subscribe for Bibles and to support the institution. To one of the Associations there are nearly fifty who bring in their regular contributions. Another details the following anecdote, which shews that some inquiries have been exci-ted among the Jewish children: "An apprentice boy applied for a Bible, offering to subscribe one shilling per quarter, till the whole was discharged. He paid one shilling, and appeared very anxious to have his Bible; but on being told that the money must be paid before the book could be delivered, he soon after brought the remainder of the sum, saying, that as his master had given him a Christmas box he thought he could not spend it better. On being asked whether he was not a Jew, he answered in the affirmitive. He was questioned as to his belief in the New Testament, but replied, that though he did not believe it, he felt an earnest desire to read the history which it contained.

Notwithstanding the zealous attempts of the Christian world to promote Christianity among the Jewish nation have hitherto been marked with little success, yet the recovery of that ancient people is a distinguished topic in the Holy Scriptures, and a frequent theme of prophecy. Each revolving year must therefore bring the event nearer, and perhaps it is an honor reserved chiefly for the volume of inspiration, that its general diffusion among the seed of Abraham, in common with other means of instruction, and accompanied with that influence which shall rend the veil from their understandings, and soften the obduracy of their hearts, shall be principally instrumental in bringing them to embrace that Messiah, whom their fathers rejected and crucified.

LECTURES TO THE JEWS.

From the Christian Observer of Dec. 1816.

The following Lectures will be delivered in the ensuing year, on subjects relative to the Jews, by Clergymen of the Established Church, at the Chapel, Ely-place, Holborn, at half past six o'clock, on the first Thursday evening in every month, viz. :-

January 2. Can better means be employed for the Conversion of the Jews, than those alrea-

for the Conversion of the Jews, than those already attempted? Rev. G. Mutter.

February 6. Are Evangelical Doctrines plainly taught in the Old Testament? Rev. D. Ruell.

March 6. Was not the Levitical Law, at least that part which respected religious Worship, designed to teach the Doctrines and prefigure the worship of the Christian Church? the worship of the Christian Church? Rev.

Lewis Way.

April 3. What were the Opinions of learned April 3. What were the Opinions of Rev.

Jews before the Coming of Christ, concerning the
Nature of God, the Character of Messiah, and the
Fall and Recovery of Man? Rev. Amos Westoby
May 1. In what way can the Objection of the
Jews to the Miracles of Christ (founded on Deut.

xiii. 1, 2) be satisfactorily removed? Rev.

June S. What is the best Interpretation of e Promise made to Judah, Gen. xlix 10? Rev.

July 8. What is the most successful Mode of reconciling the apparent Discrepancies in the two Genealogies of Christ? Rev. W. Borrows-August 7. What are the most satisfactory

Answers to the Objections of the Jews against St. Matthew's Application of the Prophecies, Matt.

i. 23. ii. 6, 18, 23 ? Rev. John Bishopp. September 4. From what Arguments does it appear that the Jewish Law was never intended to be Perpetual or Universal? Rev. Thomas

October 2. Will the Jews be restored to their own Land in a Political Capacity, or will they be finally incorporated with the Christian Churches of those Countries in which they reside ? Rev-

T. S. Grimshawe. November 6. Is the Doctrine of a Millennium supported by HolyScripture ? Rev. Henry Godfrey. December 4. A concise and connected View of the Book of Revelations. Rev. J H. Stewart.

DOMESTIC.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

FIRST REPORT.

[Continued from page 112.]

The American Bible Society, in account with Richard Varick, Treasurer.

Sept. 7. By cash received from the Pittsburgh Bible Society, for the purchase of Bibles, which was afterwards

\$300 40 repaid to them. Nov. 19. By cash for 1800 dollars of six per cent. funded debt, purchased at per cent. and brokerage, and a-gain sold for account of the Society.

Nov. 19, 1817. By eash received, as an advance or net profit on the above 1800 dollars, April 30. By each for dividends on six per cent, stock,
By each for dividends on 100 shares of stock in the Bank of America, By cash on 10 half shares of Savan-

nah Insurance stock, By cash for Bibles sold, By eash for subscriptions and donations, and in part for the purchase of

July 11. To cash paid for 1800 dollars six per cent. funded deht, at per cent. which was afterwards sold for account of the Society, Oct. 15. To cash repaid the Pitts-\$1601 49

burgh Bible Society. monies received. from them for the purchase of Bibles, which could not be furnished to them at that period,

£1901 89 June 14. To eash paid for 3000dotlars six per cent. funded debt, at 914 dollars per cent now standing in the

name of the Treasurer, April 30, 1817. To cash paid for paper, printing types, and other charges and expenses of the Society, April 30. To balance this day due from the Treasurer to the American Bible Society, in stocks and monies, 13,906 93

\$37,779 35 New-York, April 30, 1817. RICHARD VARICE, Treas. Am. Bible So.

[It appears from the Auditors' Certificate, that the funds of the American Bible Society in the hands of the Treasurer, on 30th April 1817, consisted of the following amount of stocks and monies in the Bank :-viz.]
1. 100 shares of stock in the Bank

of America, [estimated at par, and received and credited as such by the Treasurer, in his account,] equal to \$10,090 40 2. 10 half sheres of stock in the Ma-

rine and Fire Insurance Company of the city of Savannah, in Georgia, at 25 dollars each, received and credited at 3. 3,000 dollars of six per cent.

funded debt of the United States, pur-

chased 14th June, 1816, at 914 dollars per cent. A draft on the Bank of Virginia. forwarded for collection by Mr. Lynde 250 00

5. A deposit in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Cincinnati, to the credit of the Treasurer,
6. A balance in the Merchants'

Bank in the city of New-York, 3,256 93 \$16,659 43

APPENDIX TO THE REPORT.

Letter from the Hon: Elias Boudinot, President of the American Bible Society.

BURLINGTON, June 5, 1816. Rev. and Dear Str,-I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your favor of the first inst. officially announcing my election to the chair of the American Bible Society. In expressing my grateful acceptance of this undeserved compliment, (after trusting to the gracious influence of Almighty God,) my confidence is in the aid and assistance of my worthy colleagues, by which alone I can entertain a hope of being useful in so very respectable a body engaged in this all-important undertaking. I am not ashamed to confess, that I accept of the appointment of President of the American Bible Society, as the greatest onor that could have been conferred on me this side of the grave.

I am so convinced that the whole of this business is the work of God himself, by his Holy Spirit, that even hoping against hope, I am encouraged to press on through good report and evil report, to accomplish his will on earth as it is in beaven.

So apparent is the hand of God in thus disposing the hearts of so many men so diversified in their sentiments as to religious matters of minor importance, and uniting them as a band of brothers in the grand object, that even Infidels are compelled to say, it is the work of the Lord, and it is wonderful in our eyes !- In vain is the opposition of man: as well might he attempt to arrest "the arm of Omnipotence, or fix a barrier around the throne of God." Having this confidence, let us go on, and we shall prosper. I can say no more: my feeble frame and exhausted spirit scarcely suffer me, lying in my bed, to dictate language sufficiently efficient to represent my deep sense of the polite attention of your honorable body. All I can add is, that should it please a Sovereign God to suffer me to meet my faithful felow-laborers in the gospel vineyard, I will lmost cordially endeavor to make up, in unwearied attention and industry, what may be deficient in the mind and undertanding

Accept of my acknowledgment of the

polite manner in which you have made th communication.

Rev. and Dear Sir, with esteem, lam, Your humble & obed't servant, ELIAS BOUDINGT.

Rev. Dr. Romeyn, Secretary for Domestic Correspon ence of the Amer. Bib. Soc.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. John Owen, Secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

BRIGHTON, August 3, 1815. My Dear Sir,-The Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society have instructed me to offer you their warmest congratulations on the event of the formation of the American Bible Society; an event which they consider as truly auspicious, and pregnant with consequences most advantageous to the promotion of gaged.

To these congratulations, our Committee have added a grant of £500; and they trust that both will be accepted as indications and pledges of that friendly disposition which it is their desire to cultivate and manifest towards every class and description of their transatlantic fellow-laborers.

The crisis at which the American Bible Society has been formed, and the cordial unanimity which has reigned throughout all the proceedings which led to its establishment, encourage the most sanguine hopes of its proving, in the hand of God, a powerful auxiliary in the confederate warfare which is now carrying on against ignorance and sin. May those hopes be realized, and many new trophies be added, through its instrumentality, to those triumphs which have already been reaped by the arms of our common Redeemer.

I am, my Dear Sir, very faithfully yours, JOHN OWEN, Secretary to the B. and F. B. S.

Dr. Boulinet, President of the American Bible Society.

No. III.

Letter from Prince Galitzin, President of the Russian Bible Society, to Joshua Wallace, Esq. of New-Jersey, President of the Convention which formed the American Bible Society.

Sir,-Your letter of the 23d May, a. c. (anno currente,) containing information of the establishment of the American Bible Society, was duly received by me, and brought to the knowledge of the Committce of the Russian Bible Society at their first meeting.

The information of such an event as the forming of a National Bible Institution for the United States of America, for the purpose of promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, not only at home, but also in other countries, whether Christian, Mahometan, or Pagan, was certainly of a nature to produce the most joyful feelings in the breasts of all who take a sincere part in this great and salutary cause. It is with peculiar, pleasure that we saw thus a new step made towards hastening forward that happy period, when the knowledge of the word of life will become universal glory to Him who deigns to inspire his people every where with the use of means for the spiritual welfare of the human race! The sphere of operation which the American Bible Society has prescribed to its activity is very extensive and important. We have perused with satisfaction the Constitution and the Address to their countrymen, and we are happy to see that the same principles animate our American fellow-laborers which lead us to the same important end. Thus, notwithstanding the distance which separates us, being approximated by the same spirit of unity and action, we reach you the right hand of fellowship from these remote parts, and unanimously engage to exert ourselves for the same cause of benevolence. Yes, Sir, it will certainly be very agreeable for us to communicate mutually with your Society about our proceedings and successes; and we shall always be ready to take a most hearty interest in all that belongs to your work, which is the work of charity, even the work of God.

We have not failed to forward some of the copies of your proceedings and Constitution you have sent us, to some of our Branch Societies, in order to make them acquainted with your benevolent Institution. And in return we have felt ourselves obliged to communicate to you some small publications of what was done in this country for the same salutary cause of disseminating the Holy Scriptures. We will thus mutually tearn what our merciful Saviour

has done, and is doing, in both countries. Before I conclude, permit me, Sir to express to you the feelings of the most sincere and true esteem with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient and devoted serv't, (Signed) PRINCE ALEXANDER GALITZIN, President of the Russian Bible Society. St. Petersburgh, 30th Nov. 1816.

KENNEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Hallowell Gazette.

At a meeting of the Kennebec Bible Society, at Hallowell, on Wednesday the 4th day of June, A. D. 1517, the Trustees presented the following Report, which was accepted and directed to be published.

THE REPORT.

In conformity to an article in the constitution of the Society, the Trustees beg leave to Report an account of their pro-

ceedings during the past year. In entering upon the duties of their office, two objects claimed their attention. It was one of those objects, to enlarge the list of subscribers; the other, to ascertain by actual inquiry the number of families in the county, destitute of the sacred Scriptures ; that'so far as the funds of the Society would permit, a supply might be furnished, proportioned to the deficiency.

With these objects in view, a Circular was prepared and transmitted to gentle-men of respectability, residing in the various towns of the county, in which their sid was requested, both in procuring subscribers, and in obtaining the desired infor-

Returns have been, in part, received of subscribers from the following towns, viz. -Augusta, Hallowell, Fairfax, Harlem, Malta, Monmouth, Pittston, Readfield, Unity, Vassalborough, Winslow and Winthrop. The number exceeds a hundred. The amount subscribed, is about a hundred and sixty dollars. The sum that has een paid to the Treasurer, is sixty-four ollars and thirty-five cents.

But little information has yet been communicated respecting destitute families. It is believed that the number is not small. In a letter from a gentleman in the town that great work in which the American of Unity, addressed to the Corresponding Brethren and themselves are mutually en- Secretary of the Society, more than twenty of the inhabitants of that place, are mentioned as being without a Bible. In several other towns the deficiency is, in all probability, equally great. It may with reason be presumed, that several hundred Bibles must be distributed within the limits of this county, before each family will be furnished with a single copy.

In the course of the last winter, one hundred 12mo Bibles were purchased for distribution. The Trustees were aware, that this was but a small humber, when compared with the deficiency to be supplied ; but in paying even for this small number, purchased at a very low rate, the Treasurer has found the amount of subscriptions already received, insufficient.

Our Society is still in its infancy. But let not " the day of small things" be disregarded. If you trace the mighty river, that enriches nations, to its source, your find it a little rivulet, running among the hills. " There shall be a handful of corn on the top of the mountains, the fruit thereof shall shake like the forest of Lebanon."

It is a good work in which we are engaged. We are associated to distribute the Oracles of God, which are the divinely appointed medium of conveying to the ignorant the most important instruction; to the guilty the gracious offers of pardon; to the depraved the purifying influences of the Spirit; which bring succor to the tempted, and consolation to the afflicted; which point the penitent offender to an almighty and most merciful Saviour; and open to the dying believer, prospects the most delightful and glorious Are those, who possess not this blessed volume, so ignorant, as not to know its value? So vicious, as to violate its precepts? How desirable, that you should give them the means of becoming wise and virtuous! Are they acquainted with its value? Are they prepared to receive it, as the most precious gift, which wealth can purchase, or charity bestow? What a privilege to put into their hands the inestimable treasure! to administer the bread of life to such as are longing to receive it, and to pour the light of heaven on those, who with inexpressible joy will welcome its beams!

It is a work which will be attended with success. " We live so much more under the control of sense, than of faith, that unless we see the fruits of our labors, and and to persuade ourselves that our labor is vain." But all doubts respecting the utility of distributing the Bible, imply want of confidence in God. For he hath said : " My word shall not return unto me void, but shall accomplish that whereto I sent it. The object we have in view is attract-

ing, throughout all Christendom, universal attention. The Society in Great Britain, which began the good work and which in twelve years has expended two millions of dollars, printed or assisted in printing and circulating the Scriptures in whole or in part, in sixty-three different languages, distributed one million five bundred and sixty thousand copies, and numbers among its auxiliaries, five hundred and seventy subordinate societies, formed in all parts of the British empire, continues with unabated zeal to prosecute its labors of love. In almost every nation of Europe, Bible Societies have been formed under the patronage of men of high stations and extensive influence. Kings and Princes, the noble and the opulent, pour forth their treasures, while the laborer, the domestic, and the peasant, cast in their mites, for the distribution of the Bible. Even in Russia, which has but recently taken its rank among civilized nations, an enthusiasm has been awakened, which promises the most important results. In our own country, the number of BibleSocieties has been very considerably increased, during the past year. They are to be found in every State in the Union. There are at present nearly 200. Of these, about one half have declared themselves auxiliary to the National Society, organized the last year at New-York. The success of that justitution has already far surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine friends. We do not doubt that Infinite Wisdom designs. it to be an instrument of very extensive good.

To an attentive observer of passing events, the magnificent preparations, which are now making in all parts of the earth for the dissemination of the Scriptures, and for the promotion of Christianity, furnish a subject of reflection peculiarly impressive and interesting. Within the last twenty years, what a mighty, unprecedented impulse has been given to the Christian world, and what astonishing effects have resulted from it? Who can doubt, that impulse to be from God? And believing this, who can doubt that the religion of the Bible is the religion which hy approves; that the cause of Christ is the cause which he is determined to

In view of these considerations, what encouragement have the members of this Society to persevere in the enterprise, which they have undertaken! In all their attempts to diffuse the Holy Scriptures, God will be with them; His blessing will attend them; not a dollar will be given in

The time is rapidly approaching, when the glorious predictions of the Bible, relative to the universal prevalence of Christianity, will be accomplished. It will not be a subject of regret, on the bed of death, or at the bar of judgment, that we have contributed our donations, or exerted our influence, or offered our prayers for their futfilment.

The Society then proceeded to the choice of officers, and the following gendemen were chosen, viz .-

Hon. DANIEL CONY, President. SAMUEL MOODY, Esq. 1st Vice Pres. ROBERT H GARDINER, Esq. 2d. V. Pres. DANIEL STONE, Esq 3d Vice Pres. Gen. HENRY SEWALL, Record. Sec'y. Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Cor. Sec'y. Hon. NATHAN WESTON, jun. Treasurer. JOHN SEWALL, Esq. Auditor. Trustees.—Rev. Mr. Gillet, Rev. Mr.

Thurston, Rev. Mr. Kendrick, Rev. Mr. Sewall, Rev. Mr. Lovejoy, Hon. S. S. Wilde, Hon. J. Bridge, Hon. C. Rebbins, John Davis, Esq. Jacob Abbot, Esq. Dr. Ambrose Howard, and Dr. Enoch Hale. Voted, That the thanks of the Society be presented to the Rev. Mr. Gillet, for the appropriate Address by him delivered

on the occasion, this day. Voted unanimously, As an additional article to the Constitution, that this Society be Auxiliary to the American Bible

Society. The meeting was then closed with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Gillet.

Transcript from the minutes, Attest, H. SEWALL, Recording Sec'ry.

MARINE BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Philadelphia Remembrancer. WORTHY OF IMITATION.

Capt WILLIAM B. OSMON, of the ship Pacific, of Philadelphia, on his late voyage to Canton, having become a member of the Philadelphia Marine Bible Society, carried out with him several copies of the Word of Truth, and distributed them most advantageously. With a very commendable zeal for the interests of this highly important association, Capt. Osman instituted a subscription in behalf of the Marine Bible Society among the Americans at China. Here he raised the sum of 100 dollars, which he judiciously invested in Canton goods. He also obtained additional subscriptions to the amount of 70 dollars payable in Philadelphia, and which he has since collected. On Friday 13th inst. he delivered to the president of the Marine Bible Society a box of Canton silks and the original book of subscriptions, with the balance collected, and the following letter:

Sin-On my departure for Canton, last year, you did me the favor of placing in my hands a number of copies of the Holy Bible, for the purpose of distribution : I have now the satisfaction to inform you, that in every instance they have been received with emotions of joy and gratitude.

Highly appreciating the objects of your know that the harvest is equal to our ex- institution while at Canton, I originated, pectations, we are apt to relax our efforts, among our countrymen there, a subscription in aid of your funds; and feel much pleasure in communicating to you the result. One hundred dollars were paid to me in Canton, and seventy dollars subscribed payable in Philadelphia. Believing that the interest of the Society would be promoted by the measure, I invested the hundred dollars in Canton goods; which, together with the original book of subscription, and thirty dollars since collected, I now commit to your care, with my warmest wishes for the prosperity and usefulness of your Association. If this humble effort to subserve the cause of religion and truth should meet your approbation, I shall be amply rewarded.
WM. B. OSMON.

Philadelphia, June 14, 1817.

CAPT. WM. B. OSMON,

DEAR SIR,-I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, with its enclosures; together with a box of silks, 30 dollars in bank notes, and to be received here 40 dollars, together 170 dollars, for the use of the Marine Bible Society, of which you are a member.

It is no less my duty than my inclination, to offer to you the grateful thanks of the Marine Bible Society of Philadelphia, for the laudable exertions in promoting the views and contributing so essentially to the interest of the Society; and we do most ardently hope, that your noble example in the good cause, will stimulate others to a similar conduct; and that we hall yet become useful.

The records of the Society will always show, that you, Sir, have done your part most faithfully.

I remain, with great esteem and regard, dear Sir, your most obedient humble ser-CHARLES MACALESTER, Treasurer of the Marine Bible Society.

CAYUGA BIBLE SOCIETY.

From the Auburn Gazette.

A Bible Society was organized in Auburn, N. Y. on the 12th of June, denominated, The Auxiliary Bible Society of the County of Cayuga. Stimulated by the noble examples of liberality and benevolence, which have been exhibited by a vast multitude of their fellow-citizens both in Europe and America, a great number of the most respectable inhabitants of this county, pursuant to previous notice, met on the day above named, and resolved to unite their talents and exertions in the work of " good will to men," by imparting to the destitute, the Gospel which giveth life. In this assembly were seen persons of every age, and

of almost every political and name, bending all their efforts at their views towards the accompli one object; furnishing an example of feeling and concentrated action commendable in a community of believers in the Christian System

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The Rev. Mr. Lansing was Chairman, and G. W. WARNER, The meeting was opened with p the Chairman, and after a few per marks made by him on the vast im of Bible Societies; it was, on me solved unanimously, That this organize a Society, to be organize The Auxiliary Bible Society of the of Cayuga.

A plan of a Constitution was the mitted to the meeting; which,have read and carefully considered, wa mously adopted. The following were chosen officers of the Society current year.

Hon. WALTER WOOD, Presiden Thomas Mumford, Esq.; Hon. Miller; Rev. Seth Smith; Ho. Glover, Vice-Presidents. Rev. Dirck C. Lansing, Corres See George W. Warner, Esq Recor. Se Mr. Horace Hills, Treasurer; -and four Directors.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION

New-Haven, June 14 .- On Web the 4th inst. the Convention of the tant Episcopal Church of this don at Guilford. There was a general ance of the Clergy, and a respect resentation of the laity. The panel ports presented on this occasion, en interesting view of the church, in as they give evidence of its steady and its growing prosperity. The Rev. Bishop Hobart, of New York, ent acting as Bishop of Connecticut the 20th Canon of the General Com attended and presided. He presided sermon, at the opening of the Comm and administered the Apostolic is confirmation to 23 persons. On lowing day, after the Convention again preached at Guilford, to alm attentive auditory-and afterwards the several neighboring parishes, of which he preached, and perform following Episcopal duties. Frida, 6th, consecrated the church at Not lingworth, and confirmed 47 ten Saturday, 7th, A.M. consecrated ties at North Guilford, and confirmed ! sons-P. M. at Northford, confin persons. Sunday, 8th, A. M. at W ford, confirmed 33 persons-P. North-Haven, confirmed 35 persons day, 9th, A. M. at Branford, confirm persons-P. M. East Haven, confir persons. Total number confirmed visitations 259.

Chinese New Testament. A short address on the interesting sa printing the Chinese New Testuses have Robert Morrison at Canton, was press. Messrs. Divie Bethune, and Robert Rib. April last. This effort has produced the four thousand and ninety-nine dellars ad five sents, received as the voluntary costs of the citizens of the United States, has shipments have been made, by different to Mr. Morrison, amounting to three five hundred and ninety-seven dolan a nine cents: A substantial proof of the proof a liberal Christian spirit in the con-Of this there was received at New-York 55; at Philadelphia, \$2707 20.-Renet

South Carolina College. The SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE IS government of a president, four profes two tutors. The number of students 120. The annual income upwards of 13 lars. The Library contains 4,000 volume apparatus sufficiently extensive for a course of lectures on natural philose chemistry. During the College sessors faculty and tutors are constantly empions of that a course of structing the classes, so that a course is here sustained inferior to none is the States, except in two of the oldest collections.

Jefferson College. Extract of a Letter from a Gendlman at burgh, Pennsylvania, dated 4th instant.

JEFFERSON COLLEGE appears, at pression a prosperous state. It is under the of the Rev. William M'Millin—a man field for presiding over a literary institute things, and proposed ling her frequiently. Ge things are proceeding harmoniously. and strict morality prevail in every de And good boarding is obtained at the re chellar fifty cente, to two dollars menty

Washington College. It appears from an article lately put the Pittsburgh papers, that, at a med Trustees of WALLINGTON COLLEGE HE 30th of April last, the Rev. Andrew W. appointed Principal of this College. accepted the appointment, and was to the duties of his office at the commend the Summer session, on Manday the 2

Massachusetts Society for the of Intemperance.

The Discourse by the Rev. Dr. Word the last Annual Report, have been prin-ably to the vote of the Society, at their ing. The several Anxiliary Societies ted to send to the Office of Mr. John ter, 5, Court-street, Boston, for such copies as they can distribute to advant the Reverend Clergy are invited to aid jects of the Society, by circulating this

A considerale number of the last year and Report still remain on hand, and tained, for distribution, as above.

ANECDOTE.

A Trader, having endeavored to pe bash, a converted Indian, that the brethren who were preaching among the not privileged teachers; the Indian's may be so, but I know what they han and what God has wrought within no him dis and what God has wrought within my poor countrymen there, lying your door. Why do you not send teachers to convert them? Four so lived like a beast, and not one of join inself about me. But when the first they preached the Cross of Christ, and portioned the noway of his blood, so the perience the power of his blood, so had no longer dominion over me. Such are ers we want - Ch. Harald.

an example of an example of ated action, munity of pro an System. an System. VARNER, 8 ened with per r a few pertial the vast important was, on more hat this hat this be denominated veictly of the (

ution was the which,havi dered, was following the Society D, President Esq.; Hon, much; Hon.

q Recor. Secourer;—and NVENTION .-On Wes of this dioc

a general a respecta The paror occasion, er church, im New-York, Connecticut General Con He pre of the Conv Apostolic ens. On

Convention ord, to a la afterwards parishes, and perforn ies. Frida arch at Non acd 47 pen secrated the confirmed ! A. M. at W rsons-P. ford, confie aven, confir confirmed at

Testament.
Interesting sub produced the luntary contri 1 States, from , by different

ng to three t New-York, College.

wards of 13 oldest Colk

Congregational Society in Brandon,

can'in this town, dated June 12, 1817.

Soon after you left Brandon, an in-

ptayer, was manifest in the church,

shall we do to be saved ?" Con-

rquested-appointed-and well

the attention increased, meetings

ed till they became as frequent as

of the week, and even more so, for

the same evening conferences were

st parts of the town. About this

oths obtained a kope, and the awak.

eneral among all classes. A con-

was attended at different places

anorning; and it was in a high de-

to meet thirty or forty persons at

inse so early, to pour out mutual

m Him whose ear is ever open to

he hamble, and whose arm bring-

n the perishing. Many children

who held a meeting at my house

ming, to receive instruction and

other to trust in Him, who once

in his arms and blessed them.

cember, a general conference

and very fully attended. Several

exercises of their minds, and

d done for their souls." Some

ig in the progress of the religious

om, overwhelmed with the so-

much affected that they were

began to utter. The scene was

wenn-for God was evidently

per progressed rapidly. Fifteen or

stored from their wanderings .-

long sat in darkness, were made

te light, and to shine like gold pu-

efirst Sabbath in January, 29 were

te church-an interesting and de-

we felt that Jesus was in the

Soce that time, many more have

, making in the whole, 84 since

antist and a few to the Methodist

whole, we think that about 150

passed from death to life. What

min store for us we know not .-

but should we be disappointed,

house for " what our eyes have

al remember that " he hath a

misbeen a general awakening

Milaven, Westhaven, Hubbards-

of Pittsford, during the past win-

tore than a thousand souls have

m again, in the County of Rut-

from a Genteman in Shelter-

land Sound, (NY.) to his brother

min two years past (as per-

theard) has been a scene of the

grace. Perhaps a greater mo-

us seldom been effected in any

sabbath, and a fearful indiffer-

ree. Eleven hogsheads of rum

language, drunkenness, gross

ings, overspread the island to

med by a population not ex-

ndred! Many of the inhabitants

thin Sshing, shooting, or in their

oyments. These persons are

and humble worshippers of God

rum supplies the demands of

eople give a general and seri-

public worship. The Church

members, one half of whom

"revival;" and numbers have

e profession of religion, who,

charity were the subjects of

during that season of refresh-

had not enjoyed the regular ad-

e gospel ordinances for a num-

pious few" were weak and

effort of supporting the mini-

the them. They met however

abbath at their little sanctuary,

ed Him there, "whom the hea-

ot contain"-there they prayad exhorted-waiting, under the

elders and deacons, for the in-

bly Spirit, to give them a Pen-

led not in vain. The Lord came

gave them his blessing. He

their hands strong, and encou-

s. O that other churches in

es would " go and do like-

folding their arms, in view of

and saying "we can't effect

the voice of the sluggard,

tful revolution on that little

was clearly effected, " not

ver," but by "the Spirit of

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inded," not in gifts of elo-

the work of faith, in the labor

y rum-pedlars, and rum drink.

such mortal enemies to " revi-

hat Diana" is in danger. The

y have their wealth loses repu-

one thing, & some another ;"

he temple of Bacchus " anust

his magnificence destroyed,"

and allow no more wages to

tience of hope."

of the God of Heaven.

m the foregoing statement.

E HEBARD."

atewill with his own."

nths last past."

dated June 2, 1817.

for further manifestations of his

siderable additions have been

hope in a single week. Back-

marise, on that holy morn on

sor of that most interesting en-

Worthy of Imitation.

At a meeting of FARMERS in Montgomery County, (Penn.) in June last; Joseph Umstead Chairmen. Fames White Secretary; Resolutions to the following effect were agreed to, and ordered to be published :- " That we no longer consider it a practice, or custom, to give Spiritous Liquers to laborers as heretofore-That we will not make use of any kind of Spiritous Liquors in hay-making, harvesting, or any other work-That will not knowingly suffer any to be used, by laborers, while in our employ-That it is not ination to religion appeared, and a few tended that the above is to prohibit the medical nions took place during the sumthe first of October, an unusual

Effect of Intoxication.

On the 16th ult. Mr. John Britt, who resided near Bedford, (Penn.) was drowned in the Juniata, having fallen from the foot-way at the bridge; his fall and death is attributed to intoxication. " May heaven grant that this untimely end may prove a warning to tipplers! But for this one hateful and destructive vice, Mr. Britt would have lived beloved and respected.-He served with reputation under Gen. Washington, by whom he was recognized and honored, when the General visited that place in 1794. He was one of the thirteen brave men who saved the General from captivity after he had been surrounded by the enemy on the field of battle- In his manners he was courteous, and strict integrity marked all his conduct-but alas! he learned to tipple."

Our Correspondent " Seasonable" is informed. that we have an article prepared for our next paper, on the subject he alludes to, which takes a broad and thorough view of the evil and its alarming consequences.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Willis, - The African churches in Philadelphia have a peculiar and special season of prayer, for the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom among the inhabitants of Ethiopia, and have set apart for the purpose, the last subbath in every month having five subbaths. It is suggested to the friends of Zion; whether it is not the duty of Christians of all denominations to unite with them on those days; not by a special meeting for the purpose, but with a more particular mention of their case in seasons of prayer.

The writer of this article would be gratified to see this subject brought before the public in a better form in your useful paper.

The Holy Alliance.

The Emperors of Russia and Austria, (says the Centinel,) appear very solicitous to obtain the adhesion of all the powers of Europe (great and small) to the celebrated compact denominated the "Holy Alliance." That this league excites some ealousy in Great Britain, would appear from the following remarks on it in one of our late London We should be very glad to understand tho-

roughly all the motives and objects of this league. We are told that its general aim is to bind all the contracting Powers to deal towards each other according to the rules and precepts of the Christian religion-to do as we would be done by-an intention in the highest degree laudable, if it were likely to be carried into execution. But Is it to be expected that wars will not again take place, and that the weak will not be oppressed by the strong? Glad should we be if such expectations could be entertained; but is there any man who does or can entertain them ? Is it intended to encourage the propagation of the Christian religion? a most wise and benevolent intention. But is it to be carried into execution by the force of arms ? Is the age of the Crusades to be revived ! To any such projects we should most decidedly object, because it is not by these means that the cause of the Christian re-ligion could be advanced. Is it thought that the existence of any Power in Europe, which does not profess the principles of the Christian religion, ought not to be permitted ? Is it wished to des troy the power of the Ottoman Porte ! We confess we should be much more inclined to impute such a project to a desire for territorial aggrandizement than to a desire for the propagation of the Gospel. We noticed yesterday an article in a Brussels paper, in which the necessity of seizing upon the dominions of the Porte was enforced. A morning paper observes, that, in the present state of the press upon the Continent such an article could not have been published without some authority. Are we then to consider all the insulting articles in the Brussels papers as official ? It is impossible that we can so consider them. But hence it becomes more indispensible on the part of the Netherland government to check such practices. Far be it from us to throw doubts and suspicions upon the motives of any of the European Powers-and therefore it is that we think some more explicit declarations, with respect to this Alliance, should be put forth than we have yet seen.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

IN CONNECTICUT. New Haven; June 24-We have mentioned The President's arrival in this city on Friday afternoon, and the distinguished and spontaneous expressions of respect for the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, which were shewn. The day was unusually fine, and the concourse of spectators great. Before The President left the steamboat, the Marshals of the day made him acquainted with the marks of attention arranged for the occasion; and the Mayor of the city, (the Hou. Mr. Goodrich,) as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, accompanied him from the boat to shore; where he was received by the Gover-

He then passed to the carriage prepared for him, accompanied by Gen. Swift, and Mr. Maon, his Secretary. A Procession was then made It was full, and the most perfect order preserved. After being thus conducted to his loilgings, at Butler's, he was waited upon by the Governor, and all the public Functionaries in the city, and

cordially welcomed to the State of Connecticut. On Saturday The President visited Yale College, attended by the Governor, the Corporation, &c. and examined the Library, Chemical Larboratory, Philosophy Chamber, and Cabinet of Minerals. He also visited Whitney's gun factory, and examined some specimens of the Milford Marble, with which he appeared much pleased.

After passing in view a regiment of flying-ar-tillery, a company of field artillery, and a corps of light-infantry; he repaired to the room of the Committee of arrangements, where the clergy of the city, the heroes of the revolution, preceded by General Humphreys,-the militia officers, and numerous other citizens, were introduced to him by the Committee,

He dined at Butler's in company with Gov. Wolcott, and a circle of others. After dinner visited the public buildings, the new burying place, and other improvements.

On Sunday the President attended divine service at the Rev. Mr. Taylor's congregational meeting house in the forenoon, and the Episcopal church in the afternoon.

On Monday, at an early hour, the President continued his tour.

He arrived at Middletown to breakfast i received an address from the Corporation-returned an answer-visited numerous Factories, and reviewed a body of the militia. He was then es-

Corted to Weathersfield by a corps of cavalry.

At Weathersfield he was met by the Governor's Horse Guards, and conducted to Hartford, the escort having been joined on the road by a long cavalcade of citizens. At his entrance he was saluted by the Hartford, East-Hartford, and Simsbury corps of Artiliery; and escorted by the Governor's foot-guards, five companies of in-

fantry, and a detachment of cavalry, over the city bridge to Morgan's coffee-house. The bridge was elegantly ornamented with three lofty arches es thrown over it, composed of evergreen & laurel.

It is estimated that the concourse assembled on this occasion was the largest ever seen in the city. On alighting at his lodging the Corporation proceeded thither, and delivered an Address, to which the President made a Reply.

In the evening the President visited the interesting Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and after a full examination, expressed himself highly gratified with the progress of the pupils. [The pupils in this institution are 23 in number; and which is extraordinary, their ages average 23 years. Early on Tuesday morning the President left

Hartford. IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In the forenoon of Tuesday the President entered Massachusetts, and arrived in Springfield bout 11 o'clock. He was met at the town limits by a fine corps of artillery, which, having fired a salute, escorted him to his apartments. He then visited all the Public Works, and dined at the

Hotel. In the afternoon he continued his journey. While at the Hotel, 410 children assembled from the several Schools in the village, passed in procession before the door of the Hotel, where the President was standing to view them as they were passing. One of the Committee said to the President, "We here present to your Excellency the hopes of our country, and we are endeavoring to train them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and in the pure principles of republican government,"-to which the President replied-"I am much pleased and gratified with their appearance, and I pray God to bless them and you, and carry your good design

IN CONNECTICUT. On Tuesday evening the President lodged at East-Hartford. On Wednesday he continued his ourney, and arrived at New-London. He reach. ed there at 2 o'clock, P. M. was welcomed with the usual testimonials. He was met at the Court-House by Generals Cushing and Huntington; and was escorted to Taber's by a civil and military procession. Com. Bainbridge, Capt. Perry, and other officers of the U.S. navy and army, were in the escort. Salutes were fixed from the forts,

and several U.S. vessels in the port.
It is probable the President left New-London on Thursday morning; passed Thursday night at Stonington; and embarked from thence to Newport, after touching at Fisher's Island .-- Centinel.

The Gazette gives the following particulars as authentic. The President passed the Sabbath in Newport. He was expected in Providence yesterday -Was to leave that place this afternoon; pass in review a military corps in Sekoonk, and examine the manufactories there and at Patuxet, -He will then be escorted through Walpole, &c. to Dedham, where he will dine (say between 4 and 5 o'clock ;) after dinner he will review a regiment of the 1st division there, and sleep at that pleasant village. To-morrow forenoon, he will enter the Capital, and as Colonel Dudley's regiment has been ordered to parade on that morning near Roxbury meeting-house, it is ascertanted that he will take the old road from Dedham to Roxbury.

A Committee, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Gray Hon. Mr. Thorndike, Eben. Oliver, Esq. Hon. H. G. Otie, and George Blake, Esq. have set out for Providence, to make known the wishes of the inhabitants of this place, relative to his reception.

BOSTON.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee of Arrangements, at the town meeting, held at Fanueil Hall, June 5, viz Charles Bulfinch, Eben. Oliver, Jona, Hunewell, Joseph Lovering, Jos. Austin, Turner Phillips, Enoch Silsbe, Henry Bass, and Samuel Dorr, Esqrs Selectmen : together with the Hon. Harrison G. Otis, Hon. William Gray, Hon. Israel Thorn-dike, Gen. Arnold Welles, Col. James T. Austin, Col. George Blake, Benjamin Russell, Esq. William Sullivan, Esq. William H. Sumner, Esq. Hon. Henry Dearborn, Hon. Thomas H. Perkins, James Prince, Esq. Hon. Aaron Hill.

A part of the arrangements made by this Committee, for the reception of the President of the United States are as follows.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

On the morning of the day on which the President of the United States will approach the town of Boston, those Citizens who intend to do honor to his entrance into this Capital, by appearing on horseback in the Cavalcade of Citizens, will as-semble on Common-street. The day and hour for assembling will be hereafter made known.

The line will be formed with its right near the south-end of the Mall, opposite to the southerly block of brick buildings in Common-street; from whence the whole will proceed through Nassaustreet and Orange-street, near to the line between Roxbury and Boston, on Washington street, and draw up on its Westerly side.

Carriages will proceed singly to Washington street, also near the line between Roxbury and Boston-where they will halt, and remain on the Easterly side of the street, facing southerly.

The centre of Washington-street will be reserved for the squadron of Cavalry, under Major PRELES-that Corps having been designated by the proper authority, to act as a Military Escort on this occasion. On the arrival of THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES, (and being ready to proceed.) the Squadron of Cavalry will take up the march, succeeded by

Major General Chang, Brig. Generals Dean-nons and Guilto, of the first Division, with their respective suites. JAMES PRINCE, Esq. Marshal of Massachusetts

District, and SANUEL BRADFORD, Esq. Sheriff of Suffolk County.

The Committee of Arrangements, on horse

back ; Chairman of the Committee. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES Suite of the President, including officers of the

United States Army and Navy. Should any part of the Committee of Arrangements ride inCarriages, they will fall in the rear of the United States Officers of the Army and Navy United States officers of the civil department

Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, Leader of the Boston Calvalcade. Cavalcade of Citizens of B. Field, Regimental, Staff, and Company Officers of First Division of Militia, mounted & in uniform Squadrons of Cavalry from the first and second

brigades, first division Citizens of Norfolk & other counties mounted. Line of Carriages from Boston.

Line of Carriages from Norfolk & other counties The whole being thus formed, will proceed, through Washington-street and Orange-street, to Boylston-Market—thence through Boylston-street to an opening in the Common, between the Mall and Gun House—Wheel to the right, and pass through lines which will be formed by the scholars of the different Schools in Boston, attended by their se-veral Instructors—thence Northwardly over the Common, towards the State House, to a point opposite the West end of Winter-street-the celing will proceed across the Mail through Winter-street, Marlboro'-street and Cornhill; north side of the Old State House and State-street, and by the east side of Broad-street as far as Milk street; thence wheeling, will move by the west side of Broad street to State st and by the South side of State-street, to the Exchange Coffee - House; where the President of the U.S. will leave the Procession.

The cavalcade of Citizens will then move to wards the common, where they will separate.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

CHARLES BULFINCH. Chairman.

Boston, June 23d, 1817.

BATTLE OF TRENTON. Extract from the 1st vol. chap. 3, page 129 of

Wilkinson's Memoirs. " It was now broad day, and the storm beat violently in our faces : the attack had commenced on the left, and was immediately answered by Col. Stark in our front, who forced the enemy's picket, and pressed into the town; our column being close at his heels. The enemy made a momentary shew of resistance by a wild and undirected fire from the windows of their quarters, which they abandoned as we advanced. and made an attempt to form in the main-street. which might have succeeded, but for a six gun battery opened by Capt. T Forest, under the immediate order of Gen. Washington, at the head of King's street, which annoyed the enemy in various directions; and the decisions of Capt. Washington, who, seconded by Lieut. James Monroe, (now President of the United States.) led the advanced guard of the left column, perceiving that the enemy were endeavoring to form a battery, rushed forward, drove the artillerists from their guns, and took two pieces in the act of firing.

· These officers were both wounded in the charge; the Captt in the wrist-the Lieut. thro the shoulder. These particular acts of gallantry have never been noticed, and yet they could no have been too highly appreciated, for if the enemy had got his artillery into operation, in a narrow street, it might have checked our movement, and given him time to form and reflect; and if he had retired across the bridge in his rear, and taken post, he would have placed a defile between us, which in our half naked, half frozen condition he ought to have defended against our utmost efforts; and we in turn might have been compelled to retreat, which would have been fatal to us."

ITEMS OF NEWS.

Emigrants into the Canadas. Quebec, June 11.—Very judicious and humane arrangements bave been made by Mr. Buchanan, his Majesty's Consul at NewYork, but who is now in this city, for the transmission of emigrants from Great Britain, who arrive in New-York, &c. to the Canadas. In two months of the present year no less than 990, who arrived in New-York, have been sent comfortably to this and the Upper Province :- Of these 329 were from English 178 Scotch, and 481 Irish. They are all mechanics, farmers, laborers or manufacturers, and have among them 105 women and 458 children.

More than seven hundred settlers have arrived here in the fleet recently from England.

Pernambuco.

The entrance of the great bay or harbor of Pernambuco, is said to be very narrow, for vessels of any considerable burthen; and may be effectually blockaded, by a single ship of war The Portuguese have now a 74, frigate, brig and schr. stationed there.

Drought .- Letters of the 31st May, have been received from Gibralter. Great apprehensions were entertained there from the long continuance of dry weather. On the opposite coast the alarm was felt in a greater degree. The Dey of Algiers and the governor of Orans had acutualy walked bareheaded and barefooted, in a religious processien, to supplicate the Deity for rain. The Jews had met every where in their synagogues for the same purpose.

The official account of the affair between the Alceste and the Chinese forts has been received. All differences with regard to the shipping, had been settled, and the Chinese and British were on better terms than they had been for several years previous to the affair of the Alceste.

The Portuguese are strengthening their army and placing the country in the best state of defence possible. Some differences between the Courts of Spain and Portugal, are said to have rendered this measure necessary. It is also said that the frontiers are surrounded by Spanish troops.

An intelligent person who came from Galvestown, and who was present at the landing of Gen. Mina, informs that he was well received at Soto la Marina, a small town of 800 inhabitants; that he had immediately marched on St. Ander, capithe militia of the country ranged themselves under his colors.

The Monongahela Spectator gives an account of a serious accident which lately happened to a family named Lang. Mr. Lang, was descending the river with his wife and children, and stopped for the night on board of his boat, near Granville. Sometime in the night, a tree that stood contiguous to the river broke off about 12 feet from the root, fell upon the boat, killed two children, and wounded Mr. and Mrs. Lang, severely. The life of the latter is dispaired of. A young man on board had both thighs broke and otherwise horribly mangled. The boat immediately sunk, and nearly all the property on board was destroyed.

Another Mammoth Calf. - Mr. Elijah Endicott, of Canton, county of Nortolk, has raised this season a Bull Calf, which at the age of two months weighed 317 lbs. and girted S feet and 111 inches. He proposes keeping him for some time for the gratification of those who may call to see him-

INSTALLATION.

On the 25th ult. the Rev. EDWARD RICHMOND, D. D. was installed Pastor of the third Congre tional Church and Society in Dorchester. The Rev. Dr. Porter, of Roxbury, made the Introduc-tory Prayer.—The Rev. Joseph McKean, L. L. D. Boylston Professor of Rhetoric, at Harvard University, preached from Acts ii 42-The Rev. Geo. Morey, of Walpole, made the Installation Prayer.

The Rev. D. Reed, of Bridgewater, gave the Charge-The Rev Dr. Hairis, of Dorchester, expressed the Fellowship of the Churches.—The Rev. Thomas Gray, of Roxbury, made the Concluding Prayer. ORDINATION.

On the 18th uit. the Rev. SAMUEL CLARK, WAS inducted into the ministerial office at Princeton. The Rev. Mr. Bede, of Wilton, (N. H.) made the Introductory Prayer. The Rev. Mr. Pierce, of Brookline delivered the sermon from 2 Timothy, ii. 24. The Rev. Dr. Bancroft, of Worcester made the consecrating prayer. The Rev. Dr. Ripley of Concord gave the charge. The Rev. Mr. Capon, of Sterling, presented the fellowship of the Churches; and the Rev Mr. Thayer, of Lancaster, concluded the service with prayer.

MARRIAGES.

In Cranston, (R. I.) Dr. Isaac Porter, of Charlton, Ms. to Miss Amey, dau. of Capt. Wm. Potter. In Frankfort, (Me.) Mr. William Creary, jun-

of Newburyport, to Miss Han ah Chase.
In Arundel, Mr. William Perkins, to Miss Mehitable Lord, daughter of Widow Phebe L. In Nantucket, Mr. Jethro Barrett, to Miss Sally

Fosdick-Mr. Peleg Brook, to Miss Lydia Gardner, In Portsmouth, Mr. James Grieve, to Miss Mar-garet, daughter of Mr. William Neil. In Ward, Mr. Willard Brown, of Worcester, to

Miss Mary Bacon. In Plainfield, Mr. George Vining, jun. to Miss Susan Woods.

Susan Woods.
In Gloucester, Mr. William Abbott, to Miss
Mary Dodge Haskins, daughter of Mr. John H.
In Braintree, by the Rev. Mr. Storrs, Mr. Harlow Hooker, mer of Boston, to Miss Betsy Thayer.
In Boston, Mr. Ebeneser Little, to Miss Persis
Lord — John Bellows, Esq. to Miss Ann Hurd
Langdon.—Capt. George Mrk, to Miss Elizabeth
Campbell.—Levi-Whitcom to Elizabeth Francis.

DEATHS.

At St. Pierres, Capt. Robert Strong, of Portland.
On the N. W. Coast, Mr. Macy Reynolds, of Boston, boatswain of ship Hamilton. He got entingled with the anchor at the time it was let go, and was carried to the bottom of the sea.

At sea, John Lewis, seaman of sch. Margaret, rrived at quarantine, Boston. On board sch. Three Sisters, ar. here from De-merara, Solomon Digby-also, lost overboard,

At sea, drowned, Mr. James Morgan, of Salem. In Sharebrough, England, Jan. 31, William White, Esq.; killed in a duel by John Cooke. Esq. Mr. Cooke, was tried before Lord Norber-ry, and acquitted; but his second, Thomas Lau-

rence, Esq. pronounced guilty of manslaughter. In N.Orleans, Major P.D. Spencer, of the army. In Philadelphia, on the 24th inst. Thomas Mos Kean, L. L. D. one of the earliest, and most carnest and firm friends of American Independence. Mrs. Ann Theresa Lee, 32, formerly of Boston, Of 2539 patients admitted into the General Dis-

pensary in Baltimore, 1981 were cured, and only 31 died-335 were vacinated. At Onion River, (Vt) drowned, Mr. Thomas Woodward, aged 24.

In Kensington, (N. H.) Moses Shaw, Esq. aged 69: Capt. Joseph Brown, aged 76. In Poplin, (N. H.) Hon Ezekiel Godfrey, 66.

In Mt. Vernon, (Me.)-Mr. Charles Atkins, 69, formerly of Provincetown. In Bath, Capt. William Blasland, aged 47:

Jacob Farrin, aged 18, youngest son of Mr John F. Drowned, 18th inst. at Jones' Eddy, on Kennebec River, James Newman, aged 7 years, son of Mr. William Stevens, of Bath. In Augusta, (Me.) Mr. Ephraim Snow, 23. In Portsmouth, a son of Mr. Joseph Ela, aged 7, drowned: Mr. Benjamin Hidden, of Gloscoster.

In Stratham, Col. Joseph Bracket : Miss Caro-

ine Wiggin, aged 27.

In Palmer, Samuel Gerald, aged 35.—In Ludlow, Charles Converse, jr. 19.—In Langdon, Col. Benjamin Stearns,—and at sea, Capt Charles Hutchins, of Charleston, (S. C.)—all four by suicide.

In Plymouth, Mass. Mrs. Sophia, wife of Lieut.

William L. Gordon, of the Navy, and daughter of Rosseter Cotton, aged 21.

In Fitchburg, Miss Lucy Fuller, eldest daughter of Mr. Nehemiah F. aged 23.—In Lexington, Miss Abigail, daughter of Mr. Eben. Simonds, 28. In Northfield, Mrs. Philomela, wife of Capt Samuel Hunt, aged 42.

In Charlemont, Dea. Hugh Riddle, aged 77. In Seekonk, Mr Josiah Cushing, aged 81: Mrs. Sybil, relict of Mr Abraham Ormsbee. In Attleborough, Mrs. Joanna, relict of Capt.
David Libbey, aged 86.
In Johnson, Mr. John Dyer, aged 80.
In Haverhill, Mr. Jonathan Sargent, aged 70:

he was followed to the grave by his aged mother, who has now buried the last of six sons. At Naushan Island, Mr. Paul Robinson, 80. In Pittsfield, Richard, son of Josiah Bissell, Esq.21.

In Ashburnham, Elisha White, Esq. aged 58. In Williamsburg, Dr. Benjamin Russel. In Amherst, Miss Francis, daughter of Hon. William Fisk, aged 30 .- In Oxford, Miss Zeriah,

daughter of Mr. Peter Shumway, aged 32. In Northampton, Mrs. Mchitable wife of Mr. Samuel W. Lee, aged 59, of a cancer. In Lanesborough, Mrs. Catharine C. Washburn, wife of L. W. Esq. aged 43: Also, the wife of

Rev. Jeremiah F. Green, aged 69.
In Brookfield, Widow Mary Crosby, aged 83.
In Worcester, Charles Davis Shepard, aged 19.
In Falmouth, Mrs. Hannah Webster, aged 69, formerly of Haverhill, Ms.

In Barnstable, 14th inst. Capt. Owen Adams, son of Capt. Ansell A. aged 28, an active, intelligent and persevering man. Capt. A. Adams, has lost, within a year past, three sons, all ship-masters, two of them supposed to have been lost at sea.

In Salem, Mr. Samuel Burrill, aged 41.—In Newbur port, the wife of Capt: TimothyOsgood.

Newbur port, the wife of Capt: Timothy Osgood. In Chelsea, George Washington Lloyd, son of Dea. James Lloyd, aged 13. In Newton, Mrs. Mchitable, wife of John Kendrick, Esq. aged 57 --- In Roxbury, Sarah Ham-

mond, daughter of Major Asa Whitney, aged 5. In Charlestown, John Francis, eldest son of Mr. Francis Adams, aged 7 years - Mrs. Trip-hena, wife of Mr. William Henry, aged 24. In Boston, Mrs. Christiani Vinall, widow of the

late Mr. Stephen V formerly of Scituate .- Miss aged 41 -Mr. Roger Adams, aged 32.

> NOTICE QUARTERLY MEETING of the Direc-

A tors of the American Society for Educating Pious Youth for the Gospel Ministry, will be holden at the Hall of the Massachusetts Bank, on Wednesday the 9th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. On the day previous, at 3 o'clock, P. M. a committee appointed by the Board, will attend at the same place to examine the claims of such as may apply for the assistance of Society.

July 1. ASA EATON, Clerk.

ROBERT L. BIRD, No. 84, Newbury-street, (near Boylston Mark-et,) has for sale,

Plain yellow, green, crimson, searlet and black vorsted Fringes, with Cord and Tassels to match. Also, chintz, silk and worsted Ball Fringe, Laces, &c.

Religious Books.

FOR sale by R. P. & C. WILLIAMS, No. 8,

State-street, Scripture Doctrine of Atonement, by J. Taylor;

Scripture Doctrine of Atonement, by J. Taylor; and candid remarks on the same by G. Hampton, price §1, 25 in sheep, §1, in boards.

Complete Daty of Man, &c. with forms of Prayer for various circumstances in life, by H. Vénn, A. M. Rector of Yelling, &c. price §2, 28.

Spiritual Treasury for the Children of God; meditations on select texts of Scripture for each evening in the year, humbly intended to establish the faith, promote the comfort, and influence the practice of the followers of the Lamb, by W. Mason, Esg. 4th American ed. 2 vol. price §4.

son, Esq. 4th American ed. 2 vol. price \$4.

Memoirs of the life and ministry of the late
Rev. Thomas Spreads, of Liverpool, price \$1. Force of Truth, an authentic narrative, by Thos. Scott, 62 cts.; a liberal allowance for distribution.

Solitude sweetened, by James Meikle, price \$1.

Addresses to the Deity, by J. Fordyce, price 62 cts.

Also, a variety of other valuable books, and they are constantly adding to their assortment.

Eight bales more French Paper Hangings, New Patterns.

J BUMSTEAD, No. 68, Cornhill, has just re-ceived 8 bales containing the newest and most fashionable French Papers and Borders, different from any heretofore offered for sale in this town. These together with the former very extensive variety of both French and American Papers, ore considered worthy the attention of purchasers.

-FIRE BOARD PAPERS-From 50 cents to \$3.

Cheap White Lace Veils.

JOSIAH DOW, up stairs, Cornhill-square, has just roceived—White Lace VEILS, which are for sale very cheap. Also, Artificial Flowers new patterns, and one elegant Long Shawl.

June 24

Curriers' Knives and Stones,

JUST received, of a superior quality, for sale by GEO. ODIN & CO. No. 5, Dock-square. & CO. No. 5, Dock-square. Hard Ware Goods on the most favorable terms.

POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN FOR A BIBLE SOCIETY SUBSCRIPTION BOOK

"The word is a light unto my path."-Psl. cxix, 105.

WHAT is the world !- A wildering maze, Where sin hath track'd ten thousand ways,

Her victims to ensuare;
All broad, and winding, and aslope,
All tempting with perfidious hope,
All ending in despair. Millions of Pilgrims throng these roads,

Bearing their baubles, or their loads, Down to eternal night. One humble path that never bends, Narrow, and rough, and steep, ascends, From darkness into light.

Is there a Guide to shew that path ? The Bible !- He alone who hath The Bible, need not stray; Vet he who hath and will not give That heavenly Guide to all that live, Himself has lost the way. February, 1817.

MISCELLANY.

RESUSCITATION.

The following article is copied from the London Philanthropist for January last. It was drawn up at the desire of the Ipswich Humane Society, by W. H. WILLIAMS, M. D. one of the Vice-Presidents of that Institution. We recommend it to the reader, with the closing remark from the work, from which it is copied; "it is more ! simple, yet more comprehensive; more easily understood, even by the humblest capacity; better adapted to prevent confusion, and misapplied exertion, than any others that have come before the N.Y. Spectator. public."] Apparent death from Drowning.

1. " Untie the neckcloth, and strip off the clothes immediately, wipe the body and cover it in cold or damp weather with a blanket or any woolen garment, or the clothes of some person present, and convey it carefully and expeditiously with as little agitation as possible to the nearest house :--it may be carried either in men's arms, or upon a door or hurdle, with the head raised and the body inclined to the right side; should the house be at a distance, a cart, if it can be procured will be the best method of conveyance.

2. " Lay the body (the head still raised) on a bed or matrass, or on a low table covered with folded blankets, in winter at some distance from the fire, in summer near the window, and if possible in the sun, taking especial care that not more than six people be allowed to remain in the room at any one time, as a greater number might prevent the return of life; these six may be di vided into two sets, one set being active in restoring the warmth of the body, whilst the other is employed in recovering the breathing.

3. "Close the mouth and one nostril, whilst

another person blows into the other nostril by means of a pair of bellows, or his breath if bellows be not at hand, with sufficient force to fill the lungs with air; which being done, the person who has the charge of the mouth and nostrils, should suffer a small quantity of air to pass thro them at least every minute, by taking the hand off from those parts and placing it on the chest, which should be pressed gently for a few seconds so as to expel the air: thus the natural breathing will be imitated. After the lungs have been thus carefully filled and emptied two or three times, (and not before) rub well the whole body, particularly the right breast, the hand being soft-ened occasionally with oil or hog's lard, wher of which is better than flour of mustard, alt, or spirits, which are highly injurious.

4. "This plan of filling and emptying the lungs should be regularly continued if necessary for four hours, during which time let a third person apply to the feet and bands bladders or bottles of hot water, or warm tiles wrapped in flannel, moving lightly up and down the back every now and then a warming-pan, covered with flannel or some garment : and when signs of returning appear, put into the mouth a table-spoonful of warm wine and water, or warm brandy, rum, or gin and water, and give the same quantity every five or ten minutes till one or two gills be con sumed; after which, the senses and breathing being tolerably restored, put the person in a warn bed and suffer him without disturbance to fall asleep. Should the person be incapable c: swal lowing, the liquor should be passed into the stomach with the elastic tube and syringe, which are to be found in either of the society's chests.

5. "It is to be observed, that as soon as the pulse at the wrist or ancle, or beating of the heart, can be felt, the inside of the nostrils ought to be touched occasionally with a feather dipped in spirits of hartshorn or strong mustard : it befound, by experience, that any irritation applied to the nose has considerable influence in exciting the action of the muscles concerned in

The above directions, (comprised in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5,) assiduously followed, will be found sometimes sufficient for the recov. ery of the drowned ; it is, however, strongly recommended, when gentlemen of the faculty can be obtained, that their assistance should be requested with all possible speed, as their skill will lead them judiciously to vary the mode of treatment, which is indispensibly requisite on some occasions, particularly in apparent death from hanging, intoxication, &c. as noticed in the following pages."

Apparent Death from Hanging. 1. "The same measures should be pursued which are recommended for drowned persons: but the restoration of life will be facilitated considerably by opening a jugular vein, or by apply-

2. "The quantity of blood should seldom exceed an ordinary tea cupful, which will generally be found sufficient to unload the vessels of the

Insensibility or apparent Death from Drunkenness. 1. " If the countenance continue swelled and of a dark red or purple hue, after placing the be dy in an apright poeture for five minutes, blood should be taken from a jugular vein or temporal artery, or from the neck, by the application of

2. "The pulse and breathing being perceptible, and the body warmer than natural, cloths dipped in cold water, and applied to the head and neck, have been found in the beautiful to the head and neck, have been found very serviceable, in restoring in toxicated persons to their senses, without the

3. " An emetic may be early administered with reat advantage, and a disposition to vomiting is to be encouraged by draughts of warm water, which should be introduced by the flexible tube and syringe, when the person is incapable of swal-

lowing.
4. "The emetic failing in its operation, a clys ter may be injected, every quarter of an hour if

necessary.

5. "The application of leeches to the temples will sometimes prove very useful, and blisters to the inside of the legs and between the shoulders

may be advantageously applied.

6. "Vinegar and water, brisk cyder or perry dijuted with water, or two or three tea-spoonsful of the elixir of vitriol in a pint of water, frequent-ly afford great relief.

7. "The body being cold, equal parts of spirit of hartshorn and salad or common oil, or equal parts of rum, gin, or brandy and oil well shaken together, is an excellent application for the wrists, ancles, temples and chest, on which it should be well rubbed for a considerable length of time.

8. " If these means should not succeed, no time is to be lost in trying the method advised for drowned persons."

Apparent Death from Lightning.

"Persons deprived of sense and motion by lightning, and not recovering in the space of a few seconds, have been too often supposed irrecoverably dead, although no marks of violence appeared on the body. Such conclusions are to be most cautiously avoided, as experience has repeatedly shown in the complete recovery of many persons, who, besides the loss of sense and motion, had been severely injured externally.

1. "The person should be emoved into the

open air, with the head raised and the body in-clined to the right side.

2. "Cold water in small quantities thrown forcibly and repeatedly on the face and breast, and the body well rubbed at intervals with flannel cloths, have been attended with much Lenefit.

3. " If the body feel cold, gradual warmth should be applied as well as the means recommended for the drowned : but of all remedies in restoring the energy of the brain in cases of apparent death from lightning, ELECTRICITY is the most effectual, having this advantage, that it per-vades the inmost recesses of the frame. On which account, let an electrifying machine be procured as speedily as possible, the other means being in the interval constantly employed."

Persons Frost-bitten, or apparent Death from intense Cold

1. "The head being slightly raised, rub the body generally with ice, snow or cold water. Restore warmth by slow degrees, taking especial care not to place the person before the

fire or rer it 3. " Should no appearance of life be observed after these means have been assiduously tried for quarter of an hour, have recourse to the means pointed out for the recovery of the drowned. General Remarks.

"Clysters are to be considered serviceable only is far as they co-operate with more important remedies, and those of a stimulating kind should be generally preferred. The quantity ought not to xceed half a pint : lest by their mechanical action, they prevent the descent of the medriff, and thereby hinder the free expansion of the lungs.

"Tobacco clysters are highly pernicious; so is tobacco in any form, as it has a powerful tendency to destroy rather than to increase the powers of life. The following clysters will answer almost every purpose :

"To a pint of warm water, add two tea-spoons ful spirits of hartshorn, or a heaped tea-spoonful of flour of mustard, or a table-spoonful of the essence of pepermint; but if neither of these can be obtained, put to the same quantity of warm water half a gill of brandy, rum, or gin, or two table spoonsful of common salt.

" Bleeding, if necessary, should be one of the frat remedies; but can be proper in persons only of a full habit of body, or in those who have received an injury on or near the head.

" Emetics should be dispensed with, unless i e ascertained that the stomach is oppressed with food or spirituous liquors. When required, give three or four table-spoonsful of ipecacuanha wine, or a table spoonful of antimonial wine, or thirty or forty grains of ipecacuanaha powder, or two grains of emetic tartar dissolved in a wine-glass of water, either of which may be repeated, if ecessary every quarter of an hour.

Electricity will prove useful only in the hands of such persons who are throughly acquainted with the treatment of persons seemingly dead."

AGRICULTURAL.

How to make good Butter. From the Portsmouth Oracle.

1.-The pasture, at all times, should have plenty of good water, so that the cows may drink as often as they please; it should not be far from the place of milking, or where the cows are kept at night; and cows should never be made to trot or run when going to, or coming from the pasture, especially when their udders are full of milk, as it tends to produce a feverish babit of body, injures their milk, & soon makes them dry.

2.-The milk required for use of the family should be drawn in about equal proportion from each of the four parts of the udder. This is to be done because the first milk injures the cream, and of course the butter made from the whole is not so good as it ought to be. Butter made from the last drawn milk is worth five cents on the pound more than that which is produced from the milk first drawn.

3.- The milk should be set for cream in well glazed earthern pans in a cool place, free from any thing that can possibly disturb it. Care hould be taken that the pans be perfectly freed from the acid imbibed from the milk last in them; his is best effected by boiling the pans in a large kettle for half an hour, and afterwards drying them in the sun.

4 .- The cream should always be skimmed in about twenty four hours after setting, or when the milk becomes slightly sour and be taken off with as little of the milk as possible ; the soonr it is churned afterward the better-at any rate the churning should be performed twice a Some people suffer the milk to stand much long er for the sake of getting more cream, not know-ing that the cream which rises last is so much worse than what first rises, that the whole of their butter is reduced by it in quality, two or three cents per pound.

5.- The churning of the cream should be performed by the Herizontal Revolving Churn, in which the butter is separated from the curd and they by the dashing of the cream in falling from side to side of the churn, if it be a square one or in falling upon the shelves placed within, if it be a round one; and as soon as the butter comes, no further churning should be allowed; but the buttermilk should be immediately drawn off by a tap at the bottom, leaving the butter nearly

dry in the state of grains about the size of wheat, 6.—The remaining quantity of buttermilk, in-termixed with the small particles of butter must be washed away by pouring into the churn, re-peatedly, clear gold water; until the water comes ut from the tap as colorless as when first put in

N. B. It is essential to the goodness of the butter that it comes in the state of small grains, otherwise the buttermilk can never be wholly extricated from it; therefore the common churn with a dasher, or any other kind with an instrument to strike against the cream will not answer, because as soon as the butter comes, the stroke of the dasher forces the grains to unite in a lump, and thus renders it incapable of being perfectly washed.

7 .- After all the water has drained off, stir in with a clean stick among the grains of butter as much rock sait, (after being washed, dried, and very finely pulverized,) as you suppose the quan-tity of butter produced will require to season it to the palate, then when the salt is well mixed with the grains of butter, squeeze the whole into lump by means of a clean wooden paddle, take it out of the churn into a clean milk pan, and work it over and over a short time with the paddle until no more moisture of pickle comes from Then the butter is made and may afterwards be kept, in a very strong clear brine, or may be put in any wooden or earthen vessel that is tight enough to keep the air from it. This butter will keep sweet and wholesome, more than twice as

long as butter made in any other way: besides having the advantage of being of a better colour, free from streaks, more compact, better tasted, and consequently of selling at a better price in the market

Some people after they have worked the but-ter with their hands, cut and slice it in every di-rection with a rough edged knife in order to bring out from it the smallest hair, bit of rag, feathers, insects or any thing that may have chanced to fall into it : now the very idea of such a thing happening to butter creates disgust in the mind, and therefore not a chance and hardly a possibility of it should be allowed.

The churn should be scalded after the last churning to keep it sweet, and should again be well washed with cold water in summer and with hot water in winter at the time you are about us-ing it. The cream should always be strained into the churn through a clean strainer previously wetted in clean water. The churn should be well closed at the time of churning, and a room should be chosen where no dust of any thing floating in the air can possibly fall into the cream, or mix If our farmers and dairy women will attend to

the seven rules here laid down, they will make butter well worth at the present time in this market, 25 cents; whereas, the best of our butter now sells at 20 cents, and a great deal of it is really not worth 15 cents. A Friend to Farmers.

Sheen.

Merino sheep seem to have extended much to the northern department of France, where the climate is said to be favorable to them; their price, so high previously to the invasion of Spain, has since accommodated itself to the ordinary price of sheep. In the above departments, the sheep are of the long and coarse woolled breed, are housed every night, and fed upon straw, and cut artificial grasses, green or dry. The mode of Shepherding in France where the whole country is an open field, forms a curious instance of primitive simplicity and ingenuity, and perhaps, of the superior docility of the continental dog; sheep are pastured in the lanes and ditches and upon the partition banks, the flock being always attended by a shepherd and three or four dogs ; the duty to which these dogs have been especially trained is to prevent the sheep from straying out of their bounds, and trespassing upon the corn; to this end, two dogs are stationed, one at each extremity of the boundary upon which the sheep feed, parading continually at a double quick march between the sheep and the corn, meeting each other half way, and never failing to seize the straying sheep .- Dedham Gazette.

A few years ago, the rage for fine-woolled sheep became almost a mania and they were purchased at enormous prices. Now, too, many are rushing to a contrary extreme and are sacrificing them far below their value. The truth is, they were a great acquisition to our country, and may yet prove profitable to their owners. The flood of woolen fabrics which a year or two past has deluged our country from abroad, has greatly subsided, and our own manufactures temporally depressed by the foreign influx, are already rising, and will yet rise higher. Wool will again be in demand, and the owners of sheep will shew their wisdom by keeping and multiplying them. While they will consult their own interest in doing this, they will advance national independence. For the raiment we wear, no more than for the food we eat, ought we to be dependent upon others .--Whatever is necessary for our existence and comfort we should provide for ourselves. For us as a nation to send to Europe for articles we can manufacture at home, is a foolish, and must prove as ruinous, as for a farmer to run to a merchant for things which he could have made at his own fire-side. And for us to purchase goods of foreign nations beyond what we can pay for in our own produce, must be, as losing a game as for an individual to buy more at a store than the products of his farm will balance. Let the owners of flocks think of these things, when victuallers are selecting their finest lambs for the knife. Let a national spirit have some influence upon all their conduct; and they and their posterity, will be ultimately, if not immediately the gainers.

Vermont Intel. Rencounter with a Wolf.

Courant) has been given by Worthy Addison, a free colored man of unimpeached veracity, belonging to the town of Canaan, Con.

On the 19th of March last, while Worthy travelling alone and on foot over the Cattskill mountains, in the turnpike road leading from Windham to Meredith, a deer in full speed met him in the path, which was through a wood. The deer took little other notice of him than to turn out into the snow, and then coming directly again into the path behind him, continued its flight .--Passing about a quarter of a mile farther, he observed at a distance in the road before him an animal, which at first he took to be a large dog, apparently on the track of the deer, and rapidly approaching. On a nearer approach, the animal stopped and growled at him. He now perceived it to be a wolf, and swung his hat and hallooed, with intent to frighten him. But finding the wolfe advancing, and howling, probably as a signal to other wolves, and seeing no possible way of retreat, he concluded to meet his adversary with a small cane in each hand. The wolf leaping towards him, seized with his teeth the cane that was aimed at his head, but presently dropped it and retreated. The wolf advanced a number of times, but about a dozen strokes of the cane on his head and legs, induced him to quit the con-test; when taking a little into the woods he commenced howling. Worthy supposing him calling for the assistance of his comrades, took to his two men in a waggon, who had just come into the road, and had been listening some time to the road, and had been listening some time to the howling of works. He was permitted to ride with them, but had not proceeded more than half a mile, before three wolves made their appearance in the road behind the waggon, which they sharply looked at, and then fell to quarrelling among themselves : Worthy and his companions taking that opportunity to get rid of their ferocious pursuers

Battle with a Bear. QUEBEC, June 12.—On Monday afternoon a Bear was killed at St. John's, Suburbs of this city. It is supposed that he had left the woods in search of food, and having reached the open country, got bewildered and frightened by the people who watched his motions. He was first seen by a laboring man memed Joseph Montreuil, who was armed with an axe, and was returning to the Suburbs with a load of wood he had been gathering for his family. As soon as Montreuil perceived the game, he threw down his wood and went in pursuit. The Bear made several turns, keeping those who attended his motions, and who were not prepared for the reception of so unexpected a visitor, at a respectful d stance. He gradually approached the skirts of the Suturb, and after clambering over several fences, he at length found himself surrounded by the high palings of a garden. So strange a circumstance had by this time brought together a considerable number of people. They surrounded the garden, and by the appearance and the noise they made, they arrested the further progress of the animal, who seemed to put himself in a posture of defence, to await the event. As soon as Montreuil arrived, he hesitated whether he should attack him. The prospect of the spoil, however, soon spurred him on, and he rushed upon the bear with his axe. In this first onset he was rather unfortunate. The Bear, seated upon his hind legs, received him with coolness, parried the blow, and

succeeded in disarming his antagonist, who retired a little, and cried out for help. None, how-ever, came to his assistance, as the people without the palings of the garden were mere spectators, and were unarmed: and in this res-pect, Bruin had all the fair play allowed him of a regular prize fight. He did not advance upon his antagonist, but continued seated as above-mentioned, holding the axe with his fore paws, and endeavoring to destroy it with his teeth.— Montreuil having recovered himself, and seeing that the honor of the contest depended upon his individual prowess, again rushed upon the enemy for the recovery of h s weapon. A struggle now took place, in which Montreuil was slightly wounded in the hand He succeeded, however, in wrenching the axe from the gripe of the Bear, and then seizing the animal with his left hand be the ear, he put in a blow upon his cranium, which frectured the skull, and which he followed up by others, that brought the savage to the ground, to the admiration of those present, and to the great joy of the victor, whose courage and perseverance richly deserve the prize, worth perhaps two or three pounds. The Bear was about four feet in length, and about two feet in height. The appearance of these animals in the vicinity of the city, is quite unprecedented for many years past.

Sagacity of a Dog.

A German Count had a very valuable dog, a large and noble looking animal; in some description of field sports, he was reckoned exceedingly useful, and a friend of the Count's applied for the loan of the dog, for a few weeks' excursion in the country-it was granted; and in the course of the rambles, the dog, by a fall, either dislocated, or gave a severe fracture to one of his legs. The prower of the dog was in the greatest alarm, knowing well how greatly the Count valued him -and fearing to disclose the fact, brought him secretly to the Count's surgeon, a skilful man, to restore the limb. After some weeks application the surgeon succeeded, the dog was returned, and well. A month or six weeks after this period, the surgeon was sitting gravely in his closet, pursuing his studies, when he heard a violent scratching at the bottom of the door; he rose, and, on opening it, to his surprise, he saw the dog, his late patient, before him, in company with another dog that had broken a lcg, and was thus brought by his friend to be cured in like manner.

Pennsylvania Hospital.

From a statement of the accounts of this institution, settled April 26, and just published, it appears that the expenses for the year preceding that date, exclusive of \$3869, the produce from cows and swine fed on the lands belonging to the Hospital, and consumed in the house. amount d to, viz: — \$49,8 7 72 Provisions of every kind. 16.584 71

Clothing, bedding and funeral expenses, 3.929 Medicine, &c. Wood, 522 cords. 3,434 35 Nurses, house maids cooks, &c. 4,557 59

Cows, pigs, hay and grain,
Stationary,& remitted to Lond. for books, 2,434 38
Under the above heads, the principal articles
of expenditure are included. Towards defraying
this expense, the sum of \$33,429 73 was received from patients or their friends, and remainder was defraved out of legacies, donations, &c. the produce of the funds and other property belongng to the Hospital. The amount of capital stock, esides real estate, is \$125,835 97. The vacant lots appurtenant to the Hospital are kept open for the benefit of the air to the patients, & are chiefly used as pasture lots for cows belonging to the House. The milk from these cows used in the House was 8300 gallons, butter 2300 lbs. pork, 3490 lbs. The library contains upwards of 4000 volumes. The number of patients admitted duing the year, including those in the Hospital at e commencement is 872, of whom 620 were able to pay, and 252 poor. There are now remaining 119 who pay, and 62 poor, total 181. Deaths in the Hospital during the year, 70-Daily Adv.

Humanity Honored and Rewarded.

From the Boston Centinel.

The following are communicated as among the facts substantiated before the Trustees of the Humane Society at their last meeting, of the intrepid exertions of Mr Tewksbury, and his son, in saving the lives of several of our fellow citizens, [as mentioned in the Recorder of the 3d Few, if any instances, will be recollected, in which more skill and judgment have been evinced, or where a more deliberate and magnanimous exposure of life to jeopardy, in saving the lives of others, has been exhibited.

On the 26th May last Mr. William Tewksbury, of Deer Island, and his son, Abijah R. Tewksbury, a lad 17 years old, were at work on the eastern part of Point Shirley, near Winthrop's Head. About 4, P. M. a boy came running from the Point and informed him that a pleasure boat had opset in a direction between Deer-Island and Long-Island Without waiting for further information, he immediately took his son into his canoe, set a small fore-sail, and run through Pulling's Point Gut, towards Broad Sound. The wind was so nigh, that with the smallest sail the canoe nearly buried herself under water. Having relieved her, he stood in a direction for Long Island nearly half a mile, without discovering any indication of the object of his search. He then discovered his wife and children on the beach of Deer Island running towards Sound Point. This induced him to keep on the same course, and in a short time he discovered the heads of several men in the water, and as they rose and fell on the sea, he was impressed with the belief that there were more than twenty buffeting the waves, and contending against death. Being perfectly aware of the little burthen and slight construction of his cance. (she being of the smallest class of "lap-streaks,")—the wind blowing a violent gale— his apprehensions for his son, and his own safe-ty, had almost caused him to desist from the extreme peril of exposing his frail barque to be seized on by men agonized by despair, in the last struggles for life. He however prepared for the event, took in his sail, rowed among the drowning men with fixed determination to save some, or negish in the attenuat. men with fixed determination to save some, or perish in the attempt. By an exertion of skill, to be equalled only by an aboriginal chief, in the management of a canne, he succeeded in getting seven persons on board, and was attempting to save the eighth, when his son exclaimed, "Father, the canne is sinking, we shall all perish." This exclamation calling his mind from the purpose on which it was bent, exposed to him his most perishous situation. Six inches of water in his cannoous situation. Six inches of water in his canoenine in number on board—the upper part of her gunwale but three inches above water—the wind high—a heavy sea running, and constantly washing on board, and nearly a mile from the nearest ing on hoard, and nearly a mile from the nearest land. That nine might even have a chance of being saved, he was obliged to leave one unfortunate man hanging on the stern of the jolly belonging to the pleasure boat. Of the men saved, one was so little exhausted, that he could assist in bailing—another could set up—and the others lay motionless, and apparently lifeless, on the bottom of the canoe. There are being room to bottom of the cance. There not being room to row, Mr. T. had no alternative but to paddle his boat before the wind, and was but able to reach the extremity of Sound Point. The instant she struck, she filled with water from the violence of the sea. Exertions were still necessary to save the five helpless men in the bottom of the cance. In giving her assistance at this time, Mrs. Tewksbury was much injured by the convulsive grasp of one of the men, apparantly in the agonics of

This cance is sharp at both ends; greatest length 14 feet, and rakes very much; 4 feet 6 inches wide in the widest part, and 18 inches deep.

eath. They were all con ere, by the application of hot be recover so as to be able three hours. Eleven persons three hours. Eleven persons were sure-boat when she overset; too a tempted to swim to the shore, and so the survivors to perish 30 or 40 me boat. One was drowned in the call landing those saved, Mr. T. name possible expedition to the relief of the same the iolly. He was come to the solly. on the jolly. He was gone! The di-the place where Mr. T. and his man to the place of the accident is one mi The above facts being made b Trustees of the Humane Society.

That seventy dollars in mocey, and dal of the value of ten dollars, with scriptions, be presented to Mr. T. dollars to his son; twenty dollars and five dollars to the boy who ray formation of the boat having upet.

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Names of the persons saved-Meus Currier, William Currier, John Han ven Jackman, Wm. Brewer, (a lad age,) Charles Field, and Rolla, a L Names of those lost - Messra Beija sha Tobey, Wm. Frost, and Michael

The Steam-Boat Accid

We gather from the following min some particulars of the unfortunate the Mississippi, mentioned in the the 10th uit, which it may be a well as acceptable to our readent Extract of a letter from a gentleman

to his friend in Pitteburg, dutel "The accident that happened a Constitution (formerly the Olivera doubt will hear of before you recase 1 was on the spot and on board to hours after the unfortunate occurn able to give you a correct statement Point Coupee, we found the Constitu-ing bursted her boiler and killed tes and passengers. The day before, is ton had left Natchez at 3 P. M. T. tion about an hour after; and page ington, that night : but losing some ets of her water wheels, they stoppe them, which gave the Washington The Constitution after repairing here overtook the Washington, and panel as was observed by the people or the then day-light. The Constitution's out again, they stopt, and the Wash ed her once more. During all this time was fast increasing. The engineerly and knowing that the steam had act and that it was encreasing to a gran sprang up to let it off; but before in effect it, the ends of the boiler sen ward cabin blew out, and swept one fore it, clear forward to the sten gers had just sat down to breakfig tain and his wife were on the upper to go down. The steam from the hi powerful, that it instantaneously a that stood in its way. first the think bles, chairs, dishes, passengers adi carried them with such force as not at but break both men and things in a manner, producing a scene too hord to a feeling mind. This circumstance

mate folly and negligence." Condemnation.

MEADVILLE, (Pena) Tuesday last came on the mileta Vanholland, charged with the wate Fitzpatrick, late of Bloomfeld was ford county, in February las, seite til Wednesday evening, when the ju and after an hour's absence, retu

a tendency to prejudice these unco

the particulars, against steam-boars

but it ought only to be attributed !

dict—" Guilty of Murder in the first on the part of the commonwealth, was full, clear : 1 conclusive ket tory of crime and brutal wickeines almost venture to say, unexampled of criminal jurisprudence. On the part cused no testimony was offered.

Thursday morning he was & the bar of the court to receive the of death. He appeared much destruction put to him by the conthad any thing to say why sentent should not pass upon him? he re and in a faultering voice replied, "lo thing-I'm unwell" The president then addressed him as follows:

George Speth Vanholland, You be victed of the highest crime again nature. In your trial we believe been deprived of no legal right of which you were justly entitled; circumstances are considered util fact charged against you, was pen in the house where you had been in and hospitably entertained, at the the night—when sleep had reserve defenceless, you rose and malicio slew your benefactor !-Who can guilt-or of the justice of that were been pronounced against you!

The safety of society imperiously you should be cut off as a dauge.
You have no reason to expect a part of the cut of the now have no rational hope of esta voutly to apply to Him, who sloce don, purify and fit you for happiest of being, into which beyond the gra

must inevitably enter.

The last sad duty of this court we pronounce the sentence which propriated to the crime of murder gree, of which we are convinced been justly convicted. That sente court now adjudges and awards, a taken from hence to the good of the ford, and from thence to the place of tion, and that you be there hanged by you are dead. Execution.

The following is said to have be speech and dying confession of name of M'Cubhers, who was leading to the said of in Lee county, (Va.) for the mu-vid M'Henry, sheriff of that co "I see some laughing and sa

sorry. You live to see my fate, you ed in futurity, I shall never see Oh, youngsters, let this be a wan Oh, youngsters, let this be behold in me a young man, in the in the strength of manhood, and health. And yet, how soot I but and lo! I die end hasten to dame receive the awful sentence of dame my God, I bow to the hard hand. my senterce is just. May my warning to all young people, and saving notary from the pains of the warning to all young saving myny from the pains of he saving myny from the pains of he oh ye per ple, for the arm of the to save. Three times did I impasse the love of religion, and as often the love of the love of religion, and as often the love of the love of

I wars; you to forsake your sins a cape the vengeance of an angrid down to the carera of death in the

JESSOR'